Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, July 30, 1817.

28. Volume) *(Number 1417.*

CARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Sunday next the third August, Divine Service will commence in the morning at Eleven, instead of ten, and continue at that hour.

Bombay;—30th July 1817.

WHEREAS by an order of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause "GIST against FOWKE;" it was amongst other things ordered that it should be referred to JAMES STEPHEN Esquire, one of the Masters of thesaid Court, to inquire and state whether JAMES GIST named in the will of SAMUEL GIST deceased, the Testator in the said order named, be living or dead, and if dead, whether he left, any Issue Male, lawfully begotten, and born of an European woman or whether he left any child or children living at the time of the death of the said Testator: The said JAMES GIST, (who went upwards of 40 years ago to India as a private Soldier in the Honorable East India Company's Service and passed as it is supposed under the name of GUEST) if living, is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and prove his Identity, and if the said JAMES GIST be dead the Issue Male of the said JAMES GIST, lawfully begotten and born of an European woman, and also the child or children of the said JAMES GIST, living at the time of the death of the said Testator SAMUEL GIST, (who died on or about the 16th day of January 1815) are or is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his said Chambers and prove his, her or their Identity and relationship as aforesaid, to the said JAMES GIST; and any person who can give information respecting the said JAMES GIST, or his child or children are requested forthwith to give such information to the said Master at his Chambers aforesaid.

Any Person desiring further information or having any to communicate, on the subject of the above Advertisement, are referred to Messrs JOHN LECKIE & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817.

CHOICE
MADEIRA, LISBON,
AND
CALCAVELLA WINE,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
AND OLD AGE,
TO BE GOT
in the
GODOWNS
OF
Sir Roger D' Faria.

Madeira,	at 600	Rs. pipe.
Lisbon,	at 350	ditto.
Calcavella,	at 400	ditto.

ALSO

The above Wines in bottles may be got in 6 dozen chests.

Madeira,	at 20	Rs. dozen
Lisbon,	at 16	ditto.
Calcavella,	at 18	ditto.
Port of high flavour.	at 17	ditto.

Bombay 30th July 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—July 25, H. M's. Ship Towey, Wm. Hill Esq. Capt. from Muscat.—Ship Acteon, Capt. John Mackay, from the Isle of France.—27, Ship Lonach, free trader, Capt. Driscoll, from London.—28, The H. C's. Cruizer Aurora, Capt. James Watkins, from Batavia;—PASSENGERS: General Sir Wm. Grant Keir, Lady Keir and Child; Lieut. Mc'Mahone A. D. C; Lieut. George Robson H. C. Marine.

SAILED.—July 26, Ship Malabar, free trader, Capt. Wm. Ascough, to London.—Do. Ship Endymion, Capt. Wm. Frost to the Isle of France.—29, Do. the H. C. Ship Vansittart, Capt. Robert Stair Dalrymple, to China.—Do. Ship Louther Castle, Capt. Charles Mortlock, to Do.—Do Ship Bombay, Capt. Ringrose, to Madras and Bengal.—Do. American Ship Cicero, Commander Robert Edes, to Boston.

MARRIAGE.—At Kaira, on the 14th Instant, by the Rev. John Rawlins, Charles Norris Esq. of the Civil Service, to Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of the late John Goodhew Esq.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 30th JULY, 1817.

We have the pleasure of announcing the safe arrival of the *Lonach*, Captain Driscoll, from Europe. She reached this Harbour on Sunday, bringing with her intelligence extending down to the 7th of April. Having been kindly favoured with the loan of some late papers we have made all the Extracts our time would permit.

The Asia, Captain Greig, may be daily expected, since she was to leave Portsmouth, for this port, in the middle of April.

Trade we are happy to say is, rapidly, reviving. The county papers give the most *cheering* accounts. Land, Funded property and Exchequer bills were rising considerably in value; in short, generally speaking, every thing was going on as it should in old England.

The illness of the Speaker is said to have been one of the reasons for adjourning Parliament until the 14th of April.

The Prince Regent who had left Carlton House for Brighton was expected to remain there till the 16th.—He appears to be in good health.

It is thought that the Princess Charlotte will not reside at Marlborough House, but will remain, by her own desire, at Claremont, wholly in seclusion from the world.

The Queen was to hold a drawing room on the 23d of April.

It was at one time reported that Mr. Leach was about to succeed Sir Thomas Plumer as Vice Chancellor, but the latter had of late so much recovered in health as to be expected to resume his sittings after the Holydays.

There has been a violent commotion in Paris, upon the representation of a new Tragedy, called *Germanicus*, by M. Arnault, one of the Buonapartist refugees, now residing in Flanders.

The Princess of Wales was at the date of the last accounts in Germany.

It appears, from the Glasgow papers, that, after long and patient examinations, 14 persons had in that city been committed for trial on the charge of conspiring against the Government and taking an unlawful oath.

We have collected all we could relative to Cobbetts departure for America.

Ralph Rice Esq. was gazetted Recorder of Penang on the 6th April.

Mr. Monroe has at length been appointed President, and Mr. Tomkins Vice President of the *United States*.

The progress of liberty in South America is confirmed.

Lord Byron was expected in England.

Another visit to Algiers seems to be probable. Lord Exmouth daily attends the Admiralty.

Mr. Money has been declared duly elected for Wotton Basset.

The 3 per cents, were at 73-¼ on the 5th of April.

Miss O'Neil's health continues so precarious as to render it essential she should go to the South of France.

Sir William Burroughs has been returned for Colchester.

Colonel Bannerman has been appointed Governor of Penang.

Boniface who was convicted, at the Maidstone Assizes, for shooting his landlord was executed on the 4th of April on Penenden Heath.

Lord Cochrane, being resolved as it is said, to view, during a few months, the operations going on in South America, has publickly raised a loan of £10,000 to enable him to carry his plan into execution.

It is with considerable pleasure we announce the safe arrival, at this Presidency, of General Sir William Keir with his Lady and suite.

Poetry.

ON FIRE.

The following beautiful stanzas are indubitably though far from generally known as such, an extemporaneous production of the late Mr. Sheridan. They are addressed to the Ladies Eliza and Mary Birmingham, daughters of the late Earl of Louth. The *Element* is supposed to speak:—

In Poets, all my marks you'll see,
Since flash and smoke reveal me;
Suspect me always near *Nat. Lee*;
E'en *Blackmore* can't conceal me.

In *Milton's* page I glow by art,
One flame intense and even;
In Shakspeare's *blaze!* a sudden start
Like lightnings flash'd from Heav'n!

In many more as well as they,
Thro' various forms I shift;
I'm gently lambent while I'm *Gay*,
But brightest, when I'm *Swift*.

From smoke, such tidings you may get;
It can't subsist without me;
Or find me like some fond Coquet,
With fifty Sparks about me.

In other forms I oft am seen,
In breasts of *Young* and *Fair*;
And as the *Virtues* dwell within,
You'll always find me there.

I with pure, piercing, brilliant gleams,
Can arm Eliza's eye;
With modest, soft, ethereal beams,
Sweet Mary's I supply!

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, 18th March.—Treatment of Buonaparté.—Lord Holland moved for papers connected with the treatment of Napoleon Buonaparté at St. Helena. Humanity alone, observed his Lordship, might justify such a motion; but the chief if not the only motive for bringing the subject before their Lordships, was a regard to the character of the country, of Parliament, and of the Crown. The heads of complaint made by his Lordship were, 1st, that the liberty allowed to Buonaparte of riding and walking to several parts of the island, had of late under-gone considerable restriction. 2d, That he was not permitted to receive such books, journals, newspapers, and public prints, nor to subscribe for such publications as he thought proper. 3. That Buonaparté had been refused permission to send a sealed letter to the Prince Regent. 4. That the expense of Buonaparté's establishment had been curtailed from 20,000*l.* to 8000*l.*; and he had been told that this country could afford no more, therefore he must find the other 12,000*l.* himself. His Lordship then observed, that if an extraordinary expense was necessary, it should be kept in view, that it was owing to the place where Buonaparte was confined; and it was unworthy of a great country, first to say, "I will place you in a situation where a great expense is necessary;" and then to come like a beggar and say, "You yourself must be at the greater part of expense." The noble Lord concluded by declaring, that documentary evidence would be the best confutation of the reports that had been spread, and concluded by moving, 1st, Copies of all the instructions to the Governor or Governors of St. Helena, as to the personal treatment of Napoleon Buonaparté. 2d, Extracts of all such parts of the correspondence as had passed between Napoleon Buonaparté and the Secretary of State, relative to the expenses of Buonaparté's establishment. 3d, Copies of such letters or applications of Buonaparté to the Governor or Governors of St. Helena, with the answers of the Governor, as had been received by the Secretary of State. 4th. Copies of all such dispatches as had been transmitted to the Secretary of State, relative to the entire course claimed by Napoleon Buonaparté to be allowed between his place of residence & other parts of the island, with any remarks by Napoleon on that subject. 4th, Copies of any dispatches to the Secretary of State relative to applications by Napoleon Buonaparté to the Prince Regent.

—Lord Bathurst contended at great length, that the restriction imposed on Buonaparté by Sir Hudson Lowe, were justified by the instructions which he had received from Ministers, and which were absolutely necessary to ensure his detention. He was, however, still allowed about ten miles of airing ground. His orders for books to the amount of 1500*l.* had been executed; but some of them being on military subjects and very scarce, could not be procured, either in England or France. It had been thought proper to withhold newspapers from him, because attempts had been made to correspond with him through their medium. All letters sent by him or his attendants were previously read, not by subaltern officers, but by Sir Hudson Lowe himself. Government intended that his allowance should be 12,000*l.* yearly. Seeing no ground for the motion, he should oppose it.—The Marquis of Buckingham and Earl Darnly, though in the habit of voting with Lord Holland, thought, the statement of Lord Bathurst satisfactory. It was negatived without a division.

THURSDAY, 20th March.—In reply to a question put by Lord Grenville, Earl Bathurst stated, that a circular was sent to the Governors of all the islands in the West Indies having local legislatures, stating the desire of the Government that measures should be adopted with the view of ameliorating, as far as possible, the situation of the slaves. Accounts have since been received that at Jamaica an Act has been passed for the Registration of Slaves, and also an Act for giving greater effect to the Abolition of the Slave Trade. In Barbadoes also an Act had been passed for the Registration of Slaves, and in St. Vincent a similar Act had been introduced, but had been delayed on account of some forms. Accounts of a similar nature were expected from the other islands by the next mails.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY March 17th.—In a committee of the whole house on the East India Trade Act, Mr. Robinson submitted a resolution that the privilege of trading to the East Indies, should be communicated to Malta and Gibraltar: the resolution was read a second time.

SUNDAY, APRIL, 7.

MR. COBBETT'S FAREWELL.

The last number of Mr. Cobbett's political pamphlet was published late yesterday. It contains a kind of farewell address, headed, "Mr. Cobbett's taking leave of his Countrymen." The prosecution on the part of the Stamp office is not among the causes assigned for his flight. In fact, he assigns but one cause—the personal danger to which he was exposed by the passing of the late acts. He expresses great regret at quitting England, and declares he will never cease to write on behalf of his country. Even in America, he says, he will be as careful to avoid libels as if still within reach of the grasp of the Attorney-general. The profits of his writings, he states, had begun to produce him ten thousand pounds a year. The article is interspersed with strong political observations and opinions; and Mr. Cobbett assures his readers, in conclusion, that he shall transmit copy in three months; for the revival of the pamphlet or register.

Paris Journals and Private Letters to the 3d arrived yesterday. A Letter of the 2d mentions two more duels. In one, the nephew of Buonaparté's Physican has fallen, and in the other, a Half-pay Colonel from Provence has been wounded in the groin. Quarrels between the Royalists and Half-pay Officers continue; and with those who wear flowers emblematical of Buonaparté. The disturbances at Versailles arose from some Officers of the Guard making a party against an Actress, and some persons of the town taking her part, in consequence of which the Theatre was closed, and several officers suspended from service. The Duke of Belluno, by desire of the King, has issued a vigorous order on the subject.

By Accounts from Madrid, of the 20th of March, the King of Spain has appointed Lieutenant-General Don Joachim Pezuela, Viceroy of Peru, in consequence of his successes against the Insurgents. The King has issued a circular complaining of the deficiency of these

taxes in New Castille, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.—Letters from the North of Germany give details of the combination of the great families in Sweden against the Crown Prince Bernadotte, who, however, is firmly supported by Russia.

It is with great pleasure we announce a still further advance of the public funds, which, at the close of business last evening, had risen upon the prices in the morning as much as 1 percent. This large variation is the more remarkable, because yesterday not being a transfer day, the market could not receive the usual impulse from the purchases of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. Among the causes of the elevation, we may notice the completion of the quarterly payments into the public Exchequer, so that these are no longer a drain on the market. The report of the Committee of Income and Expenditure, which it seems has extended its recommendation of retrenchment much beyond the reach supposed, when the document was partially read in the House of Commons—the effectual stop put to the circulation of inflammatory pamphlets, by the official notice of Lord Sidmouth to the Chief Officer in the counties are supposed to be the principal operating causes. Under the influence of these circumstances, Consols for the May account were contracted for as high as 74⅜. The premium on Exchequer Bills is considerably augmented; those bearing an interest of 2½d. having obtained 8s., and those of 3d. and 3½. 17s. and 18s. premium.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4.

LONDON.

The Princess of Wales arrived at Carlsruhe the 25th March, at 12 at noon. Her Royal Highness alighted at the hotel de la Poste, and dined with the Dowager Margravine of Baden. She went afterwards to the Grand Ducal Castle, where a select society was assembled to meet her.

Three British regiments are now lying in Calais and the neighbouring villages, waiting the arrival of transports to convey them to England.

The *Journal de Paris* of the 21st contains the following singular copy of an *Affiche* or Placard, which seems to us to mean more than meets the eye:—

LISEZ!!!—OUI.—LA VERITE EST QUE, —DANS PARIS.—IL EXISTE—FORCE-CHARLATANS—NOUS SOMMES—TOUJOURS—PLUS DE—48286;—MARIAGES, —AVIS,—MARCHANDISES D'OCCASION, —PLACEMENS:—NON,—JAMAIS.—ON n'A—VU.—RIEN—DE MIEUX.

FRENCH PAPERS *to the 2d inst.*

Paris, April 1.—The troublesome scenes which have taken place at Versailles for some days, and in which several of the Body Guards of the Company of Noailles had been involved, have given rise to examples which, it is hoped, will prevent their renewal. The most guilty have been dismissed from the Company, and the others punished by imprisonment more or less long.

The Noailles Company of the Body Guards, which was in garrison at Versailles, have arrived in Paris to replace the Havre Company in service about the person of the King.

Yesterday, at half past five o'clock, the King appeared at one of the windows of his apartments. A great crowd assembled under the windows of the castle, to enjoy the happiness of seeing our good Monarch.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris March 31.—The public attention is still occupied with this fatal *Germanicus*, and the consequences of its having been acted. There were three duels yesterday, none of which proved fatal. To-day, a half-pay Officer of the navy has been killed. As far as I can learn, this naval Officer, and a nephew of the celebrated Corvisart, formerly first physician of Buonaparté, are the only two individuals who have perished, or whose lives are in danger from their wounds. Many more duels will yet take place: the more so, because as yet not one Royalist has either fallen, or been dangerously wounded. Formerly this would have been considered as a decision of Heaven; even at present it produces effect; but it renders their adversaries furious; and as courage is precisely the only quality possessed by the Revolutionary party, they are not easily to be discouraged, and they will continue to create quarrels and to fight till they have obtained some victories on their side.

The papers announce to-day the arrest of M. de Crequembourg and M. de Briqueville: they state, it is on account of a correspondence with Belgium; their opinions are well known, but I believe they are taken up at the present moment to hinder some duels being fought. The first of these gentlemen is a younger brother of an illustrious family of the Low Countries; and was destined by Buonaparté to play a considerable part, if the rebel army in which he served had arrived at Brussels: the latter is a French Gentleman of good family, nearly related to M. Marnegia, lately named Prefect of Amiens, and against whom such strong accusations were brought to the bar of the House of Deputies, for his conduct in the department of the Lot (where he was Prefect before), during the late elections.

M. Bochsa, a music-master, composer, seller of instruments, &c., and who, besides, married some years ago the daughter of the Marquis Ducrest (brother of the well-known Madame de Genlis), quitted Paris a few days ago, leaving, as was first supposed, great debts; but it is since found that he has committed forgeries to an immense amount. It is said, that he has signed the names of a great many of the foreigners of the highest rank in Paris, and of several French bankers: he has besides, perpetrated several frauds of a most audacious and extraordinary nature, selling places, titles, and Crosses of St. Louis; and what is more extraordinary, finding individuals sufficiently foolish to believe him, and to pay him for these pretended advantages. One person has, it is positively assured, given 60,000 francs (2,500*l.*) for one of these imaginary places. He has considerable talents: and had he kept to his own profession, he would probably have made a large fortune.

The Duke de Laval, who resided so long in England during the Revolution, died this morning.

P. S. It is thought that the elections will be postponed: the energy of the Revolutionary party, in the question of *Germanicus*, has alarmed one or two leading men.

March 30.—The friends of Arnault are exerting themselves to procure the second representation of the tragedy of *Germanicus*. As they are not without influence, they will probably attain their end.

The Duke of Wellington has not left Paris. It is not known why the noble Duke did not attend the review of the Russian troops: certain it is, that every thing was ready for his departure, when, all on a sudden, his journey was countermanded.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5.—TWO O'CLOCK.

Accounts arrived on Thursday from Leicester, stating that eight Luddites, capitally convicted at the Assizes there, had received sentence of death: a ninth was seized with such violent convulsions during the trial, that he was obliged to be removed; and a medical gentleman having made a declaration that he was then incapable of attending to his defence, the process against him was postponed; he was to be brought up on a future occasion.

Letters from Rotterdam mentions, that American vessels are still frequently arriving in Dutch ports from China, with cargoes of tea. The Captains are said to exult much in the misunderstanding between the British and Chinese at Canton, which the American Consul *there* does not fail to increase by every means in his power. One of the American Captains recently arrived at Rotterdam, boasted that a short time only would elapse before the British would have to purchase their teas from the Americans. The last American ship arrived in Holland from Canton, brings down the accounts from thence to the 18th December, and even at that date the Embassy had not made its appearance. Captain Maxwell was at Canton about the middle December, anxiously waiting the arrival of Lord Amherst and Sir George Staunton, in the hope of obtaining the liberation of the unfortunate Chinese who were thrown into prison and inhumanly treated for no other offence, as it is alleged, than shewing the British the direct road to the Palace.

French Papers to the 3d, mention some disturbances among the King's Body Guards at Versailles, which place it is said the Royal Family will make their summer residence.

A new direction has been given to the Ministers of Louis XVIII. in consequence of the extraordinary feeling excited by the tragedy of *Germanicus*. It has been found necessary, to check the audacious designs of the Republican party, which began to assume a consistency and force altogether incompatible with the principles of the established constitutional Government.

In Prussia, the Grand Presidents of the several divisions of the Monarchy have been summoned to Berlin to partake in the discussions upon the new system of finance, and to assist at the opening of the Council of State. Several Ex-ministers, who have lived for a number of years in retirement, have been invited to the Prussian capital for the same purposes; and the Prussian Government at least will have all the experience of the kingdom to assist them in the plans which they are executing. All these persons are to be consulted also upon the representative system, which it is proposed to establish; and the Prussians are likely to receive a constitution which will be the result of mature deliberation and enlightened choice.

The Germanic Diet have unanimously acceded to the request made by the Grand Duke of Weimar, to take under their guarantee the Constitution which he has granted to his subjects. The reasons assigned by the different Ministers are interesting. The Prussian Minister states, that the assent of his Government is given, because the request has proceeded from the States, or Parliament, of the Grand Duchy, as well as from the Grand Duke. This liberal declaration was followed of course by the Hanoverian Minister; and we are happy to see those occasional refutations of the groundless charges, which are made with more spirit than discretion or justice against the Governments of the Continent.

Advices from Hamburgh of the 26th ult. affirm, that a conspiracy has been detected for destroying the Crown Prince of Sweden; but in what manner, and for what final objects, can only be guessed at. According to the private letters, six assassins had been hired, and introduced secretly into the Palace, to murder the Prince; but a timely discovery of this atrocious purpose happily prevented its accomplishment. The imminent danger to which the Crown Prince had been exposed having generally transpired, the people crowded together, from all quarters, to ascertain that his Royal Highness was safe. The mob surrounded the Palace, and insisted on seeing him. On presenting himself at the balcony, he was loudly cheered; and satisfaction and good order were restored immediately.

A subsequent Mail confirms the general statement of a plot or conspiracy, and gives two documents of an interesting nature. The first is the speech of the Prince to the Army: the second that to a deputation of the Citizens of Stockholm. His Royal Highness tells the citizens, that by an act of the nation, the late Royal Family was excluded from the throne: and we believe it will be admitted by most impartial men, that between the total ruin of the country and the dethronement of an infatuated Monarch, there was no possible alternative; although the same observation does not apply, at least not to the same extent, to the exclusion of his family. Bernadotte states farther, as a well-known truth, that *he* was not accessary to the fall of Gustavus. He says, that "he did not open a way to the Swedish Crown by arms. The free choice of the nation called me; *and this is the right on which I lean.*" He then goes on to contrast the miserable situation of the kingdom when he came among them, bringing as his "title and pledge, his sword and his deeds," with that in which it stands at present. Of all obscure stories, however, this is the most obscure. The only proof of a plot exists in the addresses presented, and the replies to them.

It is quite certain that Cobbett is prosecuted by the Stamp Office on account of duties; and that it was probably his chief motive for running away, his fears of the Habeas Corpus Suspension being a mere pretence. As soon as he first published his unstamped sheets, he had notice from the Stamp Office that they were liable to duty, and he was called upon to make oath to the number he had printed. He denied the liability of his *Register*, and published, as his readers must remember, some quibbling pretences on the subject. The Stamp Office thought it necessary to take the opinion of the Law-Officers of the Crown, which was decidedly against him. He then changed the description of his paper from that of Register to that of a Pamphlet, and again set up an argument to show a pamphlet was not liable to the duty. The subject was again referred to the Law Officers, who gave an opinion as before. These proceedings occasioned considerable delay; but at last the Stamp Office prosecuted Cobbett in the Exchequer, for the recovery of 18,000*l*, the penalties on selling newspapers without a stamp; the Commissioners having taken care that as many should be purchased as by the penalties should cover the King's duties, which probably would not have been more than 12,200*l.* supposing forty thousand per week to have been published during six months. Cobbett is now prosecuted in the Exchequer, and by process he must have been arrested next term: he could not have been arrested before. No warrant was out against him under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the passing of which he availed himself of as a pretence for running away. It is supposed he knew he was prosecuted for libels, but still his person must have been inviolate till the term. It is reported, that his private affairs have long been much deranged by speculating in purchases of land and speculative farming; by grand plans for rearing pigs, producing Merino wool, &c. His *Register* had sunk very low two years ago; and he being in debt last summer, 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.*, had no chance of extricating himself but by some desperate event. He appears to have entertained hopes of a revolution last winter, in consequence of the slackness of work and the scarcity of provisions; and he laboured with all his malice to produce it. His violence had one good effect for him; he knew it sold his unstamped *Register*, the profits of which must have amounted to four or five thousand pounds. With this sum, and others he has borrowed, it is supposed he made up a purse for America, to which place it is known he has been two years preparing to fly. He has had there a printing and bookselling establishment, during that time. Botly is to be disposed of.—*Courier.*

MR. COBBETT.

This person, it is said, has had it for some time in contemplation to emigrate to America, and with that view he sent his nephew and another person of the name of Oldfield about two years ago, to form an establishment at New York for the republication of his Register. Upon this project Mr. C. was determined by the reduced sale of his Register in this country—for within a few years that publication had fallen from above 4000 to about 750, and it was at the lowest ebb at the time his agents were dispatched to try the American market. But the distress which followed the termination of the war having produced a general ferment, and the people being anxious to look after every publication that held out any prospect of relief, or that even gave expression to their complaints, Mr. Cobbett availed himself of the occasion, and by reducing his Register to 2d, placed it within the reach of the poorest of the populace. Hence its sale was considerable, amounting, we hear, to so much as 40 or 50,000 copies per week. But as soon as the intention to suspend the Habeas Corpus was announced, Mr. Cobbett ceased to write agreeably to the passions of the populace: his tone, was indeed so subdued, and his strain of writing became altogether so spiritless, that the majority of his patrons abandoned him at once; and we are assured, that within one week the cheap publication fell off more than one half. This was a serious loss, and it was materially agravated by the too sanguine speculations of the writer, while the advanced sale of the Register continued. For he had had several thousands of the back numbers reprinted, and even stereotyped, in order to supply the demand, which he calculated would continue and increase. The disappointment, therefore, was too sudden and too severe to be borne, and no alternative remained but to renew his wonted style of writing, which he apprehended, perhaps justly, would soon consign him to imprisonment, to continue the publication of his Register at an increasing loss, or to seek another market. Mr. Cobbett has proceeded for New York, whither the Importer was destined, in order, it is said to continue his Register, which has been regularly republished for several months in that city, generally with additional matter to each number, which it would not be safe to publish in this country.

Meetings of his creditors were held, both on Monday and yesterday, at the house of Mr. White, Solicitor, in Essex-street, Strand. Botley is to be disposed of. As to the report of his being called on for duties to a great amount, it is stated that he received two communications from the Commissioners of the Stamp Office on that head; and when, in consequence of such communications, he applied at Somerset-house, he was there informed, that his liability had been decided by the Crown Lawyers. The average number of his stamped Register, so late as December, 1816, was about 1700 per week: and that of his twopenny Pamphlet it stated to have amounted to between 40 and 50,000. Of his last tract, entitled "Paper *versus* Gold," it appears that 50,000 have been ordered to be printed since the writer was believed to have set sail. The printers have been left unpaid to a considerable amount.

April 3.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1.—TWO O'CLOCK.

CONSPIRACY AT MANCHESTER.

In that town and its vicinity, we lament to say, that there at this moment exists a most determined spirit of malignant and desperate disaffection, ready to burst out in acts of open insurrection. The official notice of the Magistracy and Police of Manchester states, in direct terms, that the town was to be attacked last Sunday night, setting it on fire in various parts, and that certain people who were offensive to the conspirators were to be murdered. Saturday was therefore employed in endeavouring to discover some of the more desperate conspirators who were deepest in the plot, and against whom warrants for high treason had been issued. These wretches, however, being awed, no doubt, by the arrangements of the civil power, and by the demonstration of military force, kept out of the way. Some persons, however, were arrested, and have been brought up to London.—There appears also to have been a disturbance at Carlisle: but this, by having broken out and become conspicuous, is on that account the less alarming: it was in truth a riot and robbery: no overt acts of treason were committed. We deeply lament this infatuation of a part of the population; but we perfectly agree with the Manchester magistrates, that there is abundant power to restain and to punish them.

Much uneasiness appears to exist in Turkey. The Ottoman Government, set

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

at defiance by rebellious Pachas, and threatened, according to report, with an attack on the side of Persia, is stated not only to have ordered considerable armaments within its immediate territories, but to have also organized strong corps of Europeans in the Turkish Isles. If a quarrel be brought about between these infidel States, it may certainly be considered a master-piece in the politics of some of their European neighbours; who would in that case have nothing to do but to seize and devour the unfortunate combatants in succession.

Lord Cochrane, it is stated, has raised 10,000*l.* and bought a fine vessel, nearly as large as a frigate, which he proposes to man with the best sailors he can procure, for his voyage to South America.

Sir Robert Wilson, it is reported, intends to proceed to the same destination as Lord Cochrane.

The Lord Mayor is hourly expected in town, the great mine cause, so long depending in Cornwall, having been decided in his Lordship's favour. The decision has given great satisfaction to the county and particularly to the Lords of Mines there, as it establishes, that the instruments under which the mines are held are merely licenses, revocable on non-performance of the conditions. The parties are much indebted to the exertions of the Attorney General, who went down special on the Lord Mayor's behalf.

Bridport Election.—The election came on last Wednesday, when Mr. Sturt, was declared duly elected by an immense majority. Mr. Hunt of course never stood the least chance.

Mr. Keane, after performing the part of *Bertram*, on Thursday night, set off, in his own travelling carriage, and *four* post-horses, for Glasgow, where he is to perform three nights.—This is acting to some purpose!

THURSDAY, APRIL 3.—TWO O'CLOCK.

Accounts from Manchester and Stockport so late as Tuesday morning, continue to wear upon the whole a favourable aspect. Although, however, all dread of insurrection had subsided, the same vigilance and activity which prevented the conspirators from hazarding the intended attack upon the lives and properties of the inhabitants continued unabated. A permanent association is about to be formed of the respectable classes in the town, the members of which are to be prepared with arms, and ready at all times to co-operate against every treasonable attempt. We trust that already the absurdity and the iniquity of such attempts have become apparent even to the most deluded.

The Pacha of Smyrna (the richest in all Turkey) has been beheaded by order of the Grand Seignior, for forwarding recruits to the Dey of Algiers, and some other misconduct resulting from his attachment to that personage.

Count Borolowski, the celebrated Polish Count, the elegance of whose manners, and smallness of stature, have attracted the attention of all the Courts in Europe, is now a resident in the city of Durham, and the next door neighbour of Mr. Stephen Kemble, with whom he lives in habits of the closest intimacy. These gentlemen form, perhaps, as striking a contrast as any in human nature.

COBBETT.

This person is really gone, and has left the following farewell:—

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"*Liverpool March* 26, 1817.

"My departure for America will surprise nobody but those who do not reflect. A full and explicit statement of my reasons will appear in a few days, probably on the 5th of April. In the meanwhile, I think it necessary for me to make known, that I have fully empowered a person of respectability to manage and settle all my affairs in England. I owe my countrymen most sincere regard, which I shall always entertain for them in a higher degree than towards any other people upon earth. I carry nothing from my country but my wife and my children, and surely *they* are my own at any rate. I shall always love England better than any other country; I will never become a subject or citizen of any other State; but I and mine will not live under a Government having the absolute power to imprison us at its pleasure; &, if we can avoid it, we will neither live nor die under such an order of things.

"If I have not taken leave of numerous friends in London and in the country, it was because I should have been made unhappy by their importunities and the expressions of their sorrow. I make an enormous sacrifice of property and of feeling; but, when my heart feels the tugs of Friendship, & of all the interesting objects in Hampshire, it is reconciled to the loss by the thought that I can enjoy them only during the the pleasure of a Secretary of State. When this order of things shall cease to exist, then shall I again see England.

(Signed) "WILLIAM COBBETT."

What kind of reception does Cobbett expect in America? His person may be safe from the dangers of a prison—no small comfort to one who has had two years experience of its inconveniencies; but can he receive a cordial welcome among those on whom he has heaped every kind of abuse? In what terms did he speak of the Americans, as individuals and as a people when he made his appearance in London as a Journalist? Let the following extract from the 1st Number of his *Porcupine* serve as a specimen:—

"Notwithstanding the example of America, and the more dreadful example of France, I find the emissaries of the Republican faction (for such it really is) still preaching fanaticism and infidelity; still bawling for that change which they have the audacity to denominate reform; still exerting all their nefarious ingenuity in sapping the foundation of the Church and the Throne. Those who want experience of the consequences, may, for aught I know, be excused for conniving at these attempts; but, FOR ME, who have seen acts passed by a Republican Legislature, more fraudulent than forgery or coining; FOR ME, who have seen Republican Officers of State offering their country for sale, for a few thousand dollars; FOR ME, who have seen Republican Judges become felons & felons become Republican Judges; FOR ME, to hold my hands, and tamely listen to the insolent eulogist of Republican Governments and rulers, would be a shameful abandonment of principle, a dastardly desertion of duty."

Various rumours are afloat, not only with respect to the motives which led to Cobbett's self-deportation, but to the condition in which he has left his affairs. A professional friend is entrusted with the sale of the Botley estate, which, however, is not expected to produce much. It is deeply mortgaged. Several claims have been preferred by unexpected creditors. It will be recollected that Cobbett says in his Farewell Address,—"*I carry nothing from my country*, but my wife and my children;" and such is stated to be the fact. Communications have been received from him, in which he expresses his determination to revisit this country, when the period for the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus shall have expired. Mrs. Cobbett and her daughters are expected in London this day. Preparations are now making for their departure. The *Liverpool Advertiser* received yesterday, states, that the Importer, Ogden, for New York, with Mr Cobbett and his two sons on board, actually left Liverpool on Thursday last, having been towed out of the river by a steam-boat.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29,—*Two o' Clock.*

REPORTED MOVEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES TOWARDS THE EAST.

We pretend not to decide what may be the object of the movement of the Russian troops towards Persia, but that such a movement has taken place, seems to be beyond a doubt, by the statement having reached this country from very different and widely distant sources. An extract of a letter from Calcutta says, that, without any object apparently adequate, a Russian army of 100,000 men had entered Persia; and though this was doubted yesterday, yet an article in the last French Papers, dated St. Petersburgh, seems to confirm it. That article grants that both the army of Barclay de Tolly and that of Bennigsen have moved towards the south-east, on the Dneper and the Dniester; and it identifies this with the preceding statement by immediately adding, that an Ambassador has set out for Persia! Is this a military demonstration induced by our capture of Nepaul? or is the movement made in unison with any operations of ours in the East? The circumstance, at all events, is not a little remarkable.

The debate on the Lords' Amendments to the Seditious Meetings' Bill took place in the Commons last night. The only novelty was a threat of Lord Cochrane to divide the House on each of the 55 Amendments. Fortunately, however, for the Members, the attempt did not succeed, his Lordship not being able to induce any one Member to second his motion. After a long discussion on the several amendments, they were agreed to, with the exception of the one encreasing the fines to be levied. These were reduced to their former amount, and a conference was appointed this day to request their Lordships concurrence in the alteration. It is understood that both Houses will assemble on Monday to hear the Royal Assent given to this and other Bills, when they will adjourn over to the 14th of April.

The Duke and Duchess of Rutland, and the young Ladies, severally assisted in laying the first stone of the magnificent new tower at Belvoir Castle. After the ceremony, his Grace's domestic Chaplain read a prayer, in which he alluded to the late fire, which sensibly affected all present.

The Hon. Capt. and Mrs. Somerset, the young pair who lately eloped from Boulogne, are arrived at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, from Gretna Green.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when G. Raikes Esq. took the usual oaths and his seat as a Director, in the room of J. A. Bannerman, Esq. who had disqualified.

Extract of a private letter from Munich, dated March 16.—"The Princess of Wales is still here, and is occupied in visiting our public establishments, and all that can be worthy of notice in so small a residence as ours. She appeared to be particularly interested by the fine collection of paintings which we possess; one of which is in the Royal Palace, and another at the chateau de Schleisheim, four leagues from Munich. Her Royal Highness goes frequently to Court; she is also frequently seen to walk out, supported on the arms of two cavaliers (Gentlemen), followed by her ladies, by three Turks, and by some lacqueys. The other day she visited Prince Eugene Beauharnois, having dressed herself in a complete Turkish costume. Yesterday she was at a ball given by the Prince de Wrede, when she danced a great deal.

FRENCH DRAMA.

A new tragedy, called *Germanicus*, which was acted for the first time last Saturday, has produced a prodigious effect at Paris. The Duke de Berri was present at the representation, & sat till the end. The author is stated to be M. Arnault.

The following particulars are from M. Martainville, a French critic:—

The first representation of a piece in five acts always formed an important event at the Theatre Français; but the cause of the kind of fury with which the public crowded to the representation of this Tragedy cannot be explained either by the real importance or the presumed merit of the work. At noon all the passages leading to the Theatre were besieged by a multitude of persons, the sixth part of whom the house could not contain; and even those who had taken boxes were obliged to come at a very early hour.

The recollections which are attached to the name of the author; the situation in which he is at present placed; the zeal with which certain persons have extolled the work, and combated all the obstacles which appeared for some time to oppose its representation; the hopes which these persons appeared to found on the success of the piece; finally, circumstances altogether foreign to literature, had created and maintained in the saloons and all places of public resort, a fermentation which seemed to indicate rather the approach of a great political event than the first representation of a Tragedy.

Germanicus was every where the object of conversations, which sometimes became so animated as to be converted into very warm discussions. Some of the interlocutors said—Is not the author already unfortunate enough in being exiled to a foreign land? Because the gates of his country are closed upon him, must the road to the stage be interdicted to his works? The citizen ought to be distinguished from the poet.

Leaving to every one the liberty of choosing among these different opinions, we shall confine ourselves to the expression of our regret, that the revolutionary tempest should have torn from the cultivation of literature and poetry so many young authors, to cast them on the political theatre, where they have found neither glory nor happiness.

Among the immense multitude which filled the Theatre, there were, doubtless, but a very small number who had come to listen to, and form a judgment on the piece.

At present we can only briefly state, that the action appeared feeble and ill-conceived, and to be founded on factious and puerile motives; but we remarked one fine scene, and a number of verses written *for effect*; and that the style, while equally nervous, was more correct and pure than in the other works of the same author.

The transports of enthusiasm which were lavished on *Germanicus* by one part of the spectators were not expressed by bravos and plaudits, but by screams and convulsions—by rage and fury.

Talma was brought forward by vociferations for the author. He was about to speak, when hisses became the signal for a general confusion. Violent scenes occurred in different quarters of the pit. A young officer, in uniform, was attacked by several persons with sticks. He was knocked down; but he got up, drew his sabre, and suddenly widened the circle around him. The screams of ladies rushing from their boxes, the cries of the fugitives clambering over the orchestra, the vain efforts of the police magistrates to appease the tumult, all contributed to render more frightful this spectacle of disorder, which lasted for a considerable time.

Most serious accidents might have rendered this evening an epoch of mourning, had not the intrepid zeal of the gendarmerie executed the orders of the Officers on duty. Some individuals were seized and carried off. A rank of soldiers took possession of the front of the stage, and order was re-established. The noise was at length appeased, and cries for the author were silenced; when Talma, came on the stage and stated that the author of the tragedy wished to remain anonymous.

Hisses and bravos followed the address of Talma, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

P. S. During the whole course of the representation, no sign of disapprobation interrupted the applauses, which were lavished on the piece. It was only when the author was called for, that hisses resounded through the house. This proves that the audience was perfectly disposed to sanction a production which might do honour to French Literature; and that it was against the man only the opinion of a great number was armed.

An ordinance of the Police prohibits the entrance to the parterre of the theatres of all persons armed, or with canes.

Foreign Papers announce a general amnesty by the King of Spain, wisely extending over the whole of his territories, as well American as European, except in cases decidedly dangerous to the State. We hope and trust that much general good will result from this well-judged and laudable measure of his Catholic Majesty.

Letters from Jamaica, received by the Pomona, mention the great influx of Spaniards into the island, as well as the Havannah. From Vera Cruz they are shipping their property away as they can, it being now evident, from the strong attitude the Mexican Insurgents have lately assumed, that the Representatives of King Ferdinand in New Spain will not be able long to keep their ground.

Mr. Kemble has disposed of his residence in Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, and proposes, after having taken his leave as a public performer at Covent Garden Theatre, to retire to Italy, at least for a time, that climate having been advised for the restoration of his health.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Milan, March 7.—The residence of the Princess of Wales here, soon after her removal from Como, furnished many subjects for conversation.

Baron Omteda, the Hanoverian Minister at Rome, offended her R. H. by residing here, without any apparent motive for delay. She fancied that he was directed to watch her conduct; and she applied to the Austrian Govrnment upon the matter. It is reported that an intimation was accordingly given him, which was the occasion of his leaving Milan; but this was not done so speedily as to prevent her receiving a *message* from Capt.———, one of her Royal Highness's suite, in consequence of which an *affair* is expected to take place, though Baron Omteda declined it for the present.

It is added, that she has since written to Mr. Canning, if not to Lord Liverpool, complaining of being apparently watched; imputing her departure from England to the advice of the former Gentleman, seconded by her own desire to avoid being the occasion of any uneasiness; and concluding by a hint at the probability of her return.

No account is stated as to the offence given to her R. H. at Como; but it is not expected she will reside there again. The villa cost 5000*l.*; the improvements nearly as much.

In the suite of her R. H. are a few Mamelukes, who act as her guard. Another person in her suite is an Italian lawyer, who is writing her Travels in the East, which will be published in Italian and French.

The Princess did not reside within the gates of Milan, but in a villa about a mile and a half from it called the Villa Bergamo, belonging to the Baron de Bergamo.

The visit of her R. H. to the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa at Parma, was unexpected. She was, however, invited to dinner. William Austin was in the number of her attendants, and the Princess asked permission of Maria Louisa to purchase an estate for him in the territory of Parma.

In one of the processions of the Carnival, the Princess's coachman attempted to break the line of carriages on the Corso; but was resolutely and successfully opposed.—Her R. H. soon after left the neighbourhood, without giving a grand masked ball, which had been announced.

[*March*, 25.

SUNDAY MARCH 2, 1817.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary Debates, that the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act is at last carried. There is an end of it, therefore, as respects the present, and we can only lament (which we most truly do) that the Constitution has received such a blow, and that its best defence is again cheapened in the opinion of future Ministers. The easiest and the readiest way of overcoming difficulties is, of course by cutting them, by direct force and power. But the point of wisdom is to cure at the least expence. And our own humble opinion decidedly is, that a due exertion of the laws of the country would have suppressed all present mischief.

It is some consolation, that the Bill is not to extend beyond the first day of July. What is this but to say,—that the object of this Bill is to consult the ease of Ministers, and to deter, by the terror of its operation, the country from petitioning for Reform. As soon as we are about to separate, petition as much as you please; but remember, we may renew the Bill with the next Session. We really do think that this is the Ministerial object of the Bill; and this, increases our regret that it has been suffered to pass.—But all the Bills in the world cannot prevent County Meetings; and we hope there is still spirit enough in the country to make the due requisition for such meetings, & we recommend the necessary Reforms till they procure them. As far as the question of Reform is concerned, the House and the Country have clearly two contrary interests. It is the manifest interest of the present House of Commons not to disqualify themselves—not to consent too closely to Reform, the object of which will be to remove so many of themselves.—The cause, therefore, will never begin in the House itself. Where then can it begin? Why no where, but from the people assembled lawfully in their several counties to petition the Prince and Legislature. As far as we can judge from what has already occurred, the opinion of the people, beyond the walls of the House of Commons, is universally against this Bill; and if the Ministers had not purposely hurried it through the Houses, had only ten days been granted between the debate and the passing of the Bill, we are thoroughly persuaded that every county in England, without one single exception, would have petitioned against it. Indeed the matter in dispute was for no trifling interest. Next to the property of the country comes the constitution by which that property is guarded.

We think it unnecessary to say, that we yield to no one in a due regard for

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public order and government; we think we have manifested it in times of tenfold the present danger; and it is under the confidence of no one misunderstanding that we speak with such decided abhorrence of this bill. We shall now conclude with expressing our hopes that Ministers will strictly adhere to the promise they have made of not proposing any renewal of it—Let it die at least as soon as possible.

ACTS FOR EXTENDING THE PROTECTION ACTS OF THE KING TO THE REGENT, AND DEBATING SOCIETY ACT.

In all affairs relating to our State and Constitution there are chiefly two considerations; the present, and the future. As far as respects the present, one of the most important of these Acts, the Act for suspending the *Habeas Corpus*, has indeed passed, and the matter is determined; but as respects the future, it is always of consequence to put upon record, the general opinion of the people respecting a perilous & obnoxious measure, & thereby to create an obstacle to its repetition. There would be an end to the Constitution if such Acts as these should be regarded as admitted precedents. The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* is in every sense of the word a suspense of the main security of the British Constitution,—a suspense of those means, by which the law had provided that itself should be called in to determine upon every act of power. It is necessary that the Magistrate should have a power of summary and instant apprehension, and committal. Now what has the Constitution provided to prevent him from abusing this power,—from employing it to his own party or private purposes? Why this *Habeas Corpus* Act, which commands the gaoler to bring the person and warrant of his prisoners before the presence of the law; that the cause of committal may be known, and the prisoner be released or put into the way of legal trial? By the removal of this Act all this security is gone. The accused is committed, no matter upon what ground, and there he must remain, till it shall please those who had committed to release him.

The other Acts which are passed, or in a train of passing, have our distinct, and we will add, our most cordial approbation. As the spirit of disaffection is asserted to be abroad, though we cannot acknowledge this to be true generally, we have no objection to this assertion by law of the sanctity of the person of the first Magistrate. The Prince Regent, to all constitutional and legal purposes, represents the functions and person of the Sovereign, and therefore there can certainly be no sufficient reason why the same degree of splendour, the same degree of power in opinion as well as in reality, should not be attached to his person. We do not approve, indeed, of a kind of language which has lately come into use, and which very indecently confounds all others sacred and human.

It was introduced by the French Constitutional Bishops in their addresses to Buonaparté, & with the term legitimacy (a foolish word in the sense in which it is employed) has passed into the ready adoption of other Courts. But upon the necessity of supporting the Kingly Power and Office there can be but one opinion. Our whole Constitution is built upon it. The absence of a due affection and veneration for the Crown would let in an influence far more dangerous than any possible degree of Royal Power,—the influence of the populace and mob; an influence which would begin by destroying all existing Institutions, and would terminate in a military despotism. Let us all, we repeat, therefore, concur in the support of the Royal Person and Office; and if the Regent, or those about him, should apprehend that there really exists a danger, let us respect even what we deem their unreasonable fears, and hedge them round by the strongest laws. Under these feelings we have not a word to object to the extending the Protecting Statutes for the person of the King to the person of the Regent.

We will say the same as to the Acts against the Debating Societies. We have long regarded these societies and clubs as the worst and most abominable nuisances,—as standing sins and abominations,—offensive to the ears of God, and (let us mention the term with the long interval due to the degrees of distance) to every decent and respectable man. The subjects of their debates, as posted up in every part of the town, are frequently the most important truths of morals and religion, and even private character; and how are they treated, how are they degraded, disguised, and weakened in such places, and by such speakers? It is the nature of every one, and particularly of youth, to seek an excuse for the gratification of his passions and feelings, and to rid themselves of those salutary fears and restraints arising from religious and moral instruction, which are the sole reins that withhold them in the precipitate courses of their appetites. And these pernicious schools are at hand to throw all this religion and morality into doubt and ridicule,—to put blasphemy to the vote,—and "upon the difficulty of the subject, and the brilliancy of the argument, and speeches upon both sides, to adjourn the decision, whether he be a devil or not."

Upon the part of the proposed Acts, therefore, we only repeat what we believe to be the opinion of the best part of the people; let these Acts be passed; let them be permanent; let them abate the nuisance for ever. Let them raze to the very foundation these worst kind of bagnios,—these stews of the mind, which poison at the fountain head. The liberty of speech, or the liberty of the press, is not the liberty for blasphemy or ignorance to insult God and man; to meddle audaciously with subjects which a due modesty would teach them to be beyond the reach of knowledge and learning such as theirs; and to call into question and idle debate in the presence of girls and boys, apprentices and servants, what the wisdom of mankind, and the laws of their own country, have established and recognised as the moral and religious law of the land; as truths for the observance of the State and individuals.

As to the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act, we shall take our leave of it with this sentence,—We thoroughly, absolutely, & most unequivocally protest against it. We do not believe such suspension to be necessary; and we strongly lament that so dangerous a precedent has been repeated. In 1795, it was necessary, and should (humbly speaking) have had our warm support. The danger at present is of a very ordinary kind, and other laws (if there are none sufficient) might have been contrived to meet it. What is a fundamental law but that which should never be touched; that which is presumed to lay under the building as its foundation, and therefore to be beyond the reach of those who would not wish to destroy the superstructure? One act is violation, and one violation is destruction. We have now suspended this Act upon one precedent. With how little reluctance shall we hereafter do it, having the authority of two?

Bell's Weekly Messenger,— March, 2d.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE AND MR. BOOTH.

The public are aware, that the newspapers as well as the bills of the Theatre announced Mr. Booth for a third performance of the part of *Richard the Third*, for yesterday evening. The play of *Pizarro*, however, was announced in the bills yesterday, without accounting for the alteration, or in any way introducing the name of Mr. Booth. The unexpected alteration, as might be expected, drew together an audience determined upon having an explanation of the matter, and upon the rising of the curtain last night, the cry of "*Richard*," and "Booth," was loudly vociferated from all parts of the house. In vain did Mrs. Egerton attempt to proceed in the part of *Elvira*, the noise became still louder, and the Theatre rung with hisses and cries of "Off! Off!" The performance, notwithstanding, was attempted to be persevered in, but the tumult was as obstinately maintained. After a lapse of ten minutes, Mr. Fawcett made his appearance, the performance ceased, and silence being obtained, the Manager spoke to the following effect:—

"Ladies and Gentleman,—It would be to dissemble with you if I affected not to know the cause of your complaint, and I now appear before you to state such facts as have come to my knowledge, with regard to Mr. Booth and your disappointment. In doing this, Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall be extremely cautious, lest at such a moment, I might inadvertently drop a word that would reflect upon the character of Mr. Booth [hisses and hear!] It was the anxious wish of the Proprietors of this Theatre that Mr. Booth should continue his performances, and why he has not appeared before you this evening, may best be explained, by stating to you in truth and candour all I know of the matter, and when you hear this, you will then be enabled to draw your own inferences.

"Mr. Booth, Ladies and Gentlemen, having been announced for the part of *Richard* on Friday night last, that gentleman on the following morning waited upon one of the Proprietors of this Theatre, and stated, that having twice successfully played the part, he did not think it right that he should repeat the character without a specific engagement being entered into [shouts of "bravo, Booth."] At this proposal, or the conversation it led to, I was not myself present, but the whole of what occurred was soon after fully detailed to me by the Proprietor.—Mr. Booth, Gentlemen and Ladies, at this interview required an engagement of *three* years, and a progressive salary. Two more years were to be added to this engagement. The Proprietor, in reply to this Proposition, told Mr. Booth, that he did not think such an engagement would prove advantageous either to one party or the other, and he should rather decline entering into a positive engagement, until experience should enable him to form some standard for appreciating his talents. The proprietor, therefore, proposed to Mr. Booth what he conceived to be a fair salary, and promised that if success attended his efforts, he would be duly compensated. Mr. Booth, however, insisted upon his proposed engagement, but the proprietor did not think it right to accede. [Here some Gentleman rose in the Pit, and asked why Mr. Booth had been offered but *two* pounds per week!]—*Mr. Fawcett*, I solemnly declare that such a thing was never thought of, and it is notorious, that the Proprietors of this Theatre are more distinguished for liberality than parsimony. I will instance the cases of two persons, the late Mr. Cooke and the present Miss O'Neill, who upon joining the company were each placed on humble salaries, but having succeeded eminently in drawing money to the Treasury, were proportionably advanced to liberal engagements [Bravo, from all quarters.] Why, therefore, should Mr. Booth be selected as a peculiar object of parsimony more than others?—[It is true, however, said a Gentleman in the Pit; and when he spurned *two* pounds, and threatened to leave you, he was offered *five*, and spurning this also, he has been engaged at the other house.]

Mr. Fawcett, resumed: "it is quite impossible for me to reply to observations such as I have just heard, or to answer every question that may indiscriminately be put to me; it is sufficient only for me to assure you, that it was the most anxious desire of the proprietors that Mr. Booth should continue his performance and, that his exertions, if successful, should be duly rewarded. The door of reconciliation, however, is still open, and it is hoped Mr. Booth again will appear on these boards.—[It is too late, from several voices; he has concluded an engagement at old Drury, and will appear there on Thursday night.]—*Mr. Fawcett* now bowed and withdrew, amidst a din of groans and hisses, which continued several minutes, to the interruption of the performance, and the total loss of those who desired to hear.

Feb. 17.

DISTURBANCE AT COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. Booth is again at Covent-Garden. It appears that the managers of this theatre took an opportunity of making him a better offer, than the one which he had accepted from Drury-Lane;—and that he, in the pure simplicity of of his youth, was guilty of the indiscretion of immediately rejecting Ten Pounds and accepting Twelve. Mr. Booth is somewhere about one-and-twenty, and it must not be expected that one so young should either keep his word or his character. The most unfortunate business is that his signature has taken up its abode on two separate contracts;—to fulfil both is impossible,—and a written agreement is a hard thing to overcome. If he had been merely bound by honour, he might with ease have broken the ties,—and he might have disclaimed whatever engagement he chose. But "he is written down," as our friend Dogberry observes, and it will fare hard with him, since it can be proved that he has committed an act of bigamy with the two houses. He should play *Isabella*;—"Married to two, and yet the friend to neither.——But,—to speak seriously,—we are of opinion that Mr. Booth has behaved most interestedly and dishonourably,—and the reception he met with, on Tuesday last, must have read him a lecture he will not easily forget. His engagement has now become a party matter between the two houses, and they are about to go to law for him. He is really, as far as we have been able to judge, not worth the difference. He is an imitator, not a genius. He gives you a *cast* of tragedy,—but Mr. Kean is the sculptor of the original figure. Mr. Booth has appeared at a lucky moment, and the badness of the times has given him an importance;—Let him act for a season, and he will take a proper stand in the public opinion. The present storm has hurled him up to a height, to which his own talents would never have lifted him. We never witnessed a more terrific house than that of Tuesday last. The clamour was tremendous. White handkerchiefs, and hats, and sticks, "gave dreadful note of preparation" from all parts of the theatre,—and the appearance of Mr. Booth touched the thunder spring of the house, and the storm burst out. Not a word of the play was heard throughout. In vain did Mr. Booth bow, and press his heart, and look right pitifully at the house:—No one would hear him. His conduct was considered, and most parties felt that "'twas pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful!" In vain did Mr. Fawcett leer and bend and intreat:—The noise increased. Placards were brought forth (and never was *Richard* so degraded with banners before) stating that "Silence was requested, in order to explain;—that "Mr. Booth wished to apologize,"—that "An Englishman was condemned unheard;"—No one heeded them. There was one continued yell from seven o'clock until ten. Battles took place in the pit;—*men* roared and squabbled in the boxes;—women screamed in the galleries;—and all was "bustle, squeeze, row, jabbering and jam." We give below Mr. Booth's appeal to the public, which says little, and a letter from Mr. Kean, which fully speaks for itself. Kean, really appears to be a generous and noble fellow, and deserves a better return than Mr. Booth makes him.

Foreign Papers reckon at this moment above 800 English families to be resident in the three cities of Florence, Leghorn, and Pisa. The number of young English who are receiving their education in various schools in Italy, may be estimated at 1500.

Waterloo bridge is to be opened on the 18th of June, the anniversary of the memorable and glorious victory. It is stated, that on this occasion the Duke of Wellington will come from Cambray, and will be the first to ride over it with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

The proceedings in the House of Commons last night; in the city at an earlier hour of the day; and the feelings evinced every where on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; prove clearly, that the proposed measure, whatever may be its other effects, is not calculated to tranquillize the public mind. There is a perfect commotion of British spirit excited: and if we wanted any proof that the distresses of the people have not yet vitiated their hearts, it would be found in the dismay which they every where evince at this intended violation of their constitution. Ardently do we conjure the house to restrain the ill-omened attempt; strongly do we advise Ministers themselves to desist. We do not wish for the triumph of their political adversaries; we wish only for the triumph of the constitution. Can it be wise, can it be rational, while a few wretched intriguers are endeavouring to upset the State on one side, to dash down one of its firmest barriers on the other? The people demand retrenchment, and are robbed of the bulwark of their liberties, & even the pledge of their domestic security; for such, indeed, the Habeas Copus Act is. It might be some satisfaction to the public mind, if any conviction, or even trial, had taken place, from whence considerate men might have gained some insight into the designs or strength of the supposed conspiration. A special commission might have been made out for the trial of the men in the Tower before now; and their process would have thrown light and carried conviction into the minds of the people. One trial, indeed, has taken place; and it is an awful and portentous one! The Constitution of this realm, purchased by the blood and guarded by the wisdom of our ancestors, has been tried by two Secret Committees of the two Houses of Parliament. It has been condemned, on *ex-parte* evidence, has been found insufficient for the crisis at which we are arrived, and is therefore to be suspended from its functions.

[The Times.—Feb. 27.

DEATH.

Lately, in Italy, where he went for the improvement of his health, Francis Horner, Esq. Member of Parliament for St. Mawes. We have had seldom to lament a greater loss, or to bewail a more irreparable calamity. With an inflexible integrity and ardent attachment to liberty Mr. Horner conjoined a temperance and discretion not always found to accompany these virtues. The respect in which he was held, and the deference with which he was listened to in the House of Commons, is a striking proof of the effect of moral qualities in a popular assembly. Without the adventitious aids of station or fortune, he had acquired a weight and influence in Parliament, which few men whose lives were passed in opposition, have been able to obtain: and for this consideration he was infinitely less indebted to his eloquence and talents, eminent as they were, than to the opinion universally entertained of his public and private rectitude. His understanding was strong and comprehensive, his knowledge extensive and accurate, his judgement sound and clear, his conduct plain and direct. His eloquence, like his character, was grave and forcible without a particle of vanity or presumption, free from rancour and personality, but full of deep and generous indignation against fraud, hypocrisy, or injustice. He was a warm, zealous, and affectionate friend—high-minded and disinterested in his conduct—firm and decided in his opinions—modest and unassuming in his manners. To his private friends his death is a calamity they can never cease to deplore. To the public it is a loss not easily to be repaired, & in times like these, most severely to be felt. Mr. Horner had been called to the Scotch as well as to the English bar. He came first into the House of Commons in 1806, and has been Member of three successive Parliaments. The only official situation he ever held was the laborious office of Commissioner for the Liquidation of the Carnatic Claims, which he kept only for a short time, having resigned it many years ago, because he found the duties which it imposed on him were incompatible with the application due to his professional pursuits.

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